

BAKER MARQUART LLP
 BRIAN E. KLEIN (258486) (bklein@bakermarquart.com)
 SCOTT M. MALZAHN (229204) (smalzahn@bakermarquart.com)
 DONALD R. PEPPERMAN (109809) (dpepperman@bakermarquart.com)
 TERESA L. HUGGINS (263257) (thuggins@bakermarquart.com)
 2029 Century Park East, Suite 1600
 Los Angeles, CA 90067
 Telephone: (424) 652-7814
 Facsimile: (424) 652-7850

Counsel for Defendants
 DYNAMIC LEDGER SOLUTIONS, INC.,
 KATHLEEN BREITMAN and ARTHUR BREITMAN

COOLEY LLP
 PATRICK E. GIBBS (183174) (pgibbs@cooley.com)
 JESSICA VALENZUELA SANTAMARIA (220934) (jvs@cooley.com)
 DAVID S. HOUSKA (295918) (dhouska@cooley.com)
 JESSIE A. R. SIMPSON LAGOY (305257) (jsimpsonlagoy@cooley.com)
 3175 Hanover Street
 Palo Alto, CA 94304-1130
 Telephone: (650) 843-5355
 Facsimile: (650) 618-0387

Counsel for Defendant
 DYNAMIC LEDGER SOLUTIONS, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE TEZOS SECURITIES LITIGATION

Master File No. 17-cv-06779-RS

CLASS ACTION

This document relates to:

**CORRECTED ~~PROPOSED~~
 AMENDED STIPULATED
 PROTECTIVE ORDER**

ALL ACTIONS

Judge: Hon. Richard Seeborg
 Trial Date: Not yet set

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use

for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Amended Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c) and that the Designating Party reasonably and in good faith believes fall within one or more of the following categories: (i) information or tangible things prohibited from disclosure by statute, rule, regulation, convention, code or law; (ii) information or tangible things that reveal trade secrets or other competitively sensitive information; (iii) confidential research and information of a technical, developmental, commercial, or financial nature (including but not limited to customer information); (iv) medical information concerning any individual; or (v) sensitive, non-public personal or customer information concerning individuals or entities, including but not limited to home telephone numbers and addresses.

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, as well as the expert witness's or consultant's assistants, support staff, and agents.

2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

2.15 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," including but not limited to information regarding non-public governmental or regulatory investigations, disclosure of which to another Party

1 or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less
2 restrictive means.

3 3. SCOPE

4 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as
5 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all
6 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,
7 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.
8 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following
9 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving
10 Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of
11 publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record
12 through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure
13 or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information
14 lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected
15 Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

16 4. DURATION

17 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this
18 Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order
19 otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and
20 defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion
21 and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time
22 limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

23 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

24 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or
25 Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit
26 any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The
27 Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral
28 or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or

1 communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of
2 this Order.

3 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown
4 to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily
5 encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
6 other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

7 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for
8 protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties
9 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

10 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see,
11 e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or
12 Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before
13 the material is disclosed or produced.

14 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

15 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
16 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party
17 affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
18 ONLY" as appropriate to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of
19 the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the
20 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

21 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need
22 not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would
23 like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made
24 available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
25 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" as indicated by the Designating Party. After the inspecting Party has
26 identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which
27 documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the
28 specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY

CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” legend to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins). To the extent that affixing a confidentiality legend to a document is impracticable because of the format in which it is produced (for instance, in the case of native Excel files), the Producing Party may use another method of designating the document “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” that is reasonably calculated to alert a Receiving Party as to its confidential nature.

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony. Alternatively, counsel for the witness may make a confidentiality designation within 14 days of receiving a final transcript of the testimony by identifying those specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought. Prior to the lapse of that 14-day period, the entire transcript will be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” as indicated by the Designating Party, unless otherwise agreed by all Parties in writing. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated, either on the record or within the 14-day period following receipt of the final transcript.

Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

(d) The legend “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” shall be used for any information or items designated in that manner. In all other respects, the same terms and procedures for CONFIDENTIAL information or items shall be used for HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY information or items, including all those terms and procedures set forth in sections 5, 8 and 9 of the Stipulated Protective Order.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality (whether “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”) at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A

Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Challenging Party shall file and serve an administrative motion challenging a confidentiality designation under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. All parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;

(f) professional jury or trial consultants and mock jurors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(g) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary;

(h) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.3 Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, any information or item designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" may be disclosed only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as any other of its counsel (including in-house counsel) to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) Experts and Professional Vendors (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(c) the court and its personnel;

(d) court reporters and their staff; and

(e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian

or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

Nothing in this paragraph 7.3 shall preclude a Designating Party from disclosing to recipients other than those identified in this paragraph 7.3 information or items that such Designating Party has designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized

disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

11.1 Pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(b), (d) and (e), the inadvertent production of information that is privileged or otherwise protected will not operate as a waiver of privilege or work-product protection in this proceeding or in any other federal or state proceeding. When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review.

11.2 To the extent that a Receiving Party believes that a Producing Party has inadvertently produced material that is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the Receiving Party shall promptly notify the Producing Party of that fact, including without limitation the specific documents believed to contain such material.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material

1 must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to
 2 a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local
 3 Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at
 4 issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a
 5 Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is
 6 denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to
 7 Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

8 **13. FINAL DISPOSITION**

9 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each
 10 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material.
 11 As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,
 12 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the
 13 Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to
 14 the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day
 15 deadline that it has complied with this Section. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled
 16 to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,
 17 legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product,
 18 and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such
 19 archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as
 20 set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

21 Dated: June 19, 2019

BAKER MARQUART LLP

22
23
24 */s/ Brian E. Klein*

Brian E. Klein (258486)

25
26 Attorneys for Defendants
 27 DYNAMIC LEDGER SOLUTIONS, INC.,
 28 KATHLEEN BREITMAN, and ARTHUR
 BREITMAN

Dated: June 19, 2019

COOLEY LLP

/s/ Patrick E. Gibbs

Patrick E. Gibbs (183174)

Attorneys for Defendant
DYNAMIC LEDGER SOLUTIONS, INC.,

Dated: June 19, 2019

DAVIS POLK & WARDWELL LLP

/s/ Neal A. Potischman

Neal A. Potischman (SBN 254862)

Serge A. Voronov (SBN 298655)

1600 El Camino Real

Menlo Park, California 94025

Telephone: (650) 752-2000

Facsimile: (650) 752-2111

Email: neal.potischman@davispolk.com

serge.voronov@davispolk.com

Edmund Polubinski III (pro hac vice)

Andrew S. Gehring (pro hac vice)

450 Lexington Avenue

New York, New York 10017

Telephone: (212) 450-4000

Facsimile: (212) 701-5800

Email: edmund.polubinski@davispolk.com

andrew.gehring@davispolk.com

Attorneys for Defendant
TEZOS STIFTUNG

Dated: June 19, 2019

GOODWIN PROCTER LLP

/s/ Grant P. Fondo

Grant P. Fondo (SBN 181530)

601 Marshall Street

Redwood City, California 94063

Telephone: (650) 752-3100

Facsimile: (650) 853-1038

Email: gfono@goodwinlaw.com

Nicholas A. Reider (SBN 296440)

Three Embarcadero Center

San Francisco, California 94111

Telephone: (415) 733-6000

Facsimile: (415) 677-9041

Email: nreider@goodwinlaw.com

Daniel P. Roeser (*pro hac vice*)
Charles A. Brown (*pro hac vice*)
620 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York 10018
Telephone: (212) 813-8800
Facsimile: (212) 355-3333
Email: droeser@goodwinlaw.com
cbrown@goodwinlaw.com

Dated: June 19, 2019

/s/ Jacob A. Walker
Joel A. Fleming (SBN 281264)
Jacob A. Walker (SBN 271217)
Block & Leviton LLP
260 Franklin Street, Suite 1860
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
(617) 398-5600 phone
joel@blockesq.com
jake@blockesq.com

*Co-Lead Counsel and Counsel to Lead Plaintiff
Trigon Trading Pty. Ltd.*

Dated: June 19, 2019

/s/ Hung G. Ta
Hung G. Ta, *pro hac vice*
JooYun Kim, *pro hac vice*
Hung G. Ta., Esq. PLLC
250 Park Avenue, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10177
(646) 453-7288
hta@hgtlaw.com
jooyun@hgtlaw.com

*Co-Lead Counsel and Counsel to Plaintiffs and
Proposed Plaintiffs Pumaro LLC, Artiom
Frunze, Ryan Fee, and Gijs Matser*

ATTESTATION PURSUANT TO CIVIL CODE LOCAL RULE 5-1

I, David Houska, attest that concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from each of the other signatories. Executed on June 28, 2019 in San Francisco, California.

/s/ David S. Houska
David S. Houska

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: July 9, 2019


United States District Judge/Magistrate Judge

EXHIBIT AACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Amended Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of *In Re Tezos Securities Litigation*, Master File No. 17-cv-06779-RS, United States District Court, Northern District of California. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Amended Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Amended Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Amended Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of _____ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Amended Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____